The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1865. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,323.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to
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JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully offers his prosessional services to the public.

Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Offiee on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.

March 31, 1865.

Physicians and Dentists.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D., SCHELLSBURG, PA. Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1861.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings. best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on ha nd.

Oct. 20, 1865-

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865,

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest dotice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65

The Bedford Gazette.

OUR LOCAL HISTORY.

Stockades at Juniata Crossings and Stony Creek: Garrison of Volunteers for Fort Bedford: Col. Boquet again at Bedford: Desperate condition of the settlers: Massacre by the Indians in Morrison's Cove: kings Shingas and Beaver: John Martin: Bedford troops succor Fort Ligonier.

Some time subsequent to Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne, there were small stockades at Juniata Crossings and at Stony Creek (now in Somerset county). When the Indians began to be troublesome in 1762 and 1763, these stockades were abandoned and their garrisons concentrated at Fort Bedford. Two full companies were thus raised as a garrison for that fort, which was a place of refuge for the families of all the settlers living within a distance of fifteen or twenty miles. These troops were all volunteers. During the year 1763, Col. Boquet halted at Fort Bedford, having been sent, with two regiments of regulars and a large quantity of military stores, to relieve Fort Pitt, then in a state of siege. The Colonel writes that he found matters in a desperate condition at Fort Bedford. The Indians had attacked the families living on the frontier and had killed or captured some eighteen persons, whilst all who had not fallen into their hands, had escaped only by flight. The country was in a state of intense alarm, and the troops in the fort feared greatly for its safety. To remedy this condition of affairs, Col. Boquet strengthened the garrison by adding to its number two companies of his army, which saved the fort from attack. It was during this outbreak of the Indians, that a terrible massacre took place in Morrison's Cove. The savages under the lead of King Shingas (a powerful chief of the Delawares) and King Beaver, attacked the settlements in that country with great fury. Nearly all the inhabitants were "non-resistants," from religious convictions, and many of them fell beneath the ruthless tomahawk and scalping knife, without lifting a hand in self-defence. Numbers were taken prisoners, among them the family of one John Martin, who followed the Indians on their retreat to their town of Tuscarawas, beyond the Ohio river, with the hope of recovering his wife and children from captivity. He succeeded in seeing his daughter, who was in possession of King Shingas, but the latter refused to give her up to the father, promising, however, that he would surrender her and the rest of the captives to the provincial authorities. Mr. Martin then drew up and sent to the Council, the following petition, but whether his family was ever restored to him, we are not informed:

AUGUST 13, 1762.

The Humble Petition of Your Most Obedient Servant Sheweth, Sir, may it pleas Your Excellancy, Hearing me in Your Clemancy a few Words. I, One of the Bereaved of my Wife and five Children, by Savage War at the Captivity of the Great Cove, after Many & Long Journeys, Hlately went to an Indian Town, viz., Tuskaroways, 150 miles Beyond Fort Pitts, & Entrested in Co. Bucquits & Co. Croghan's favor, So far as to bear their Letters to King Beaver & Capt. Shingas, Desiring them to Give up One of my Daughters to me, Whiles I have Yet two Sons & One Other Daughter, if Alive, Among them—and after Seeing my Daughter with Shingas he Refused to Give her up, and after some Expostulating with him, but all in vain, he promised to Deliver her up with the Other Captives to yr Excellency.

Sir, yr Excellency's Most Humble Servt, Humbly and Passionately Beseeches Yr Benign Compassion to interpose Yr Excellencies Beneficent influence in favor of Yr Excellencies Most Obedient and Dutiful Servt.

JOHN MARTIN.

From a letter written at Carlisle, dated August 17, 1763, it would appear that this John Martin did not belong to the "non-resistant" religionists, but thought it quite proper to shoot at an Indian. He was one of the first of the inhabitants of the Cove who detected the presence of the savages. The letter just referred to, states that he discovered an Indian coming toward him, and that he fired upon the savage immediately, whereupon the latter uttered a yell and "took to a tree;" but, Martin, supposing that there were more Indians near at hand, alarmed the neighborhood and followed the one he had fired at to a bottom, "where they found the tracks of six or seven more."

A letter from Gen. Henry Boquet, dated at Carlisle, July 3, 1763, states that the militia of Bedford reinforced Fort Ligonier, which was vigorously but unsuccessfully attacked by the Indians. Gen. Boquet attributes the successful defence of the fort, to the timely arrival of the Bedford troops. Thus, the very first line of the military history of Bedford county, was written by a gallant and accomplished officer, in praise of the valor of Bedford county soldiers. How nobly the record of the defenders of Fort Ligonier, has been sustained by the generations that have succeeded them, let the wars of a century tell. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Dr. BACHMAN'S VINDICATION.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the venerable Dr. John Bachman, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in reply to some charges published against him by Rev. E. W. Hutter, of Philadelphia. Dr. Bachman's letter is published in full in the Philadelphia *Lutheran* and *Missionary*, of October 26,

When Sherman's army came sweeping through Carolina, leaving a broad track of desolation for hundreds of miles, whose steps were accompanied with fire, and sword, and blood, reminding us of the tender mercies of the Duke of Alva, I happened to be at Cash's Depot, six miles from Cheraw. The owner was a widow, Mrs. Ellerbe, 71 years of age. Her son, Colonel Cash was absent. I witnessed the barbarities inflicted on the aged, the widow, and young and delicate females. Officers, high in command, were engaged tearing from the ladies their watches, their ear and wedding rings, the daguerreotypes of those they loved and cherished. A lady of delicacy and refinement, a personal friend, was compelled to strip before them, that they might find concealed watches and other valuables under her dress. A system of torture was practiced towards the weak, unarmed and defenseless, which as far as I know and believe, was universal throughout the whole course of that invading army. Before they arrived at a plantation, they inquired the names of the most faithful and trustworthy family servants; these were immediately seized, pistols were presented at their heads: with the most terrific curses, they were threatened to be shot, if they did not assist them in finding buried treasures. If this did not succeed, they were tied up and cruelly beaten. Several poor creatures died under the infliction. The last resort was that of hanging, and the officers and men of the triumphant army of Gen. Sherman, were engaged in erecting gallows, and hanging up these faithful and devoted servants. They were strung up until life was nearly extinct, when they were let down, suffered to rest awhile, then threatented and hung up again. It is not surprising that some should have been left hanging so long that they were taken down dead. Coolly and deliberately these hardened men proceed on their way, as if they had perpetrated no crime, and as if the God of Heaven would not pursue them with His vengeance. But it was not alone the poor blacks (to whom they professed to come as liberators) that were thus subjected to torture and death. Gentlemen of high character, pure and honorable and grayheaded, unconnected with the military were dragged from their fields, or their beds, and subjected to this process of threats, beating and hanging. Along the whole track of Sherman's army, traces remain of the cruelty and inhumanity practiced on the aged and the defenseless. Some of those who were hung up, died under the rope, while their cruel murderers, have not only been left unreproached and unhung but have been hailed as heroes and patriots. The list of those martyrs whom the cupidity of the officers and men of Sherman's army sacrificed to their thirst for gold and silver, is large and most revolting. If the editors of this paper will give their consent to publish it, I will give it in full, attested by the names of the purest and best men and women of our Southern land.

I, who have been a witness to these acts of barbarity that are revolting to every feeling of humanity and mercy, was doomed to feel in my own person the effects of the avarice, cruelty and despotism which characterized the men of that army. I was the only male guardian of the refined and delicate females who had fled there for shelter and protection. I soon ascertained the plan that was adopted in this wholesale system of plunder, insult, blasphemy and brutality. The first party that came was headed by officers, from a colonel to a lieutenant, who acted with seeming politeness and told me that they only came to secure our fire-arms, and when these were delivered up, nothing in the house should be touched. Out of the house, they said they were authorized to press forage for their large army. I told them that along the whole line of the march of Sherman's army, from Columbia to Cheraw, it had been ascertained that ladies had been robbed and personally insulted. I asked for a guard to protect the famales. They said that there was no necessity for this, as the men dare not act contrary to orders. If any did not treat the ladies with proper respect, I might blow their brains out. "But," said I, "you have taken away our arms, and we are defenseless." They did not blush much, and made no reply. Shortly after this, came the second party, before the first had left. They demanded the keys of the ladies' drawers—took away such articles as they wanted, then locked the drawers and put the keys in their pockets. In the meantime, they gathered up the spoons, knives, forks, towels, table-cloths, &c. As they were carrying them off, I appealed to the officers of the first party—they ordered the men to put back the things; the officer of the second party said he would see them d——d first; and without further ado, packed them up, and they glanced at each other and smiled. The elegant carriage and all the vehicles on the premises were seized and filled with bacon and other plunder. The smoke houses were emptied of their contents and carried off. Every head of poultry was seized and flung over their mus, and they presented the hideous picture in some of the scenes in the fo thieves. Every article of harness they did not wish, was cut in pieces. I this time the first and second parties id left, and a third appeared on the eld; they demanded the keys of the awers, and on being informed that ey had been carried off, coolly and deliberately proceeded to break open the cks—took what they wanted and whe we uttered words of complaint were rsed. Every horse, mule, and carriae, even to the carts, were taken awa and for hundreds of miles, the last aimal that cultivated the widow's cornfield, and the vehicles that once bore thn to the house of worship, were carrie off or broken in pieces and burned.

The first party that came promised to leave ten days rovisions, the rest they carried off. A hour afterwards, other hordes of mauders from the same army came and demanded the last pound of bacon an the last quart of meal. On Sunday, the negroes were dressed in their be suits, they were kicked, and knocked down and robbed of all their clothing and they came to us in their shirt-sleves, having lost their hats, clothes, ad shoes. Most of our own clothes had been hid in the woods: the negroes who had assisted in removing them were beaten and threatened with deh, and compelled to show them wherechey were concealed. They cut open he trunks, threw my manuscripts, an devotional books into a mud-hole, sto the ladies' jewelry, hair ornaments, tc.; tore many of the garments into tters, gave the rest to the negro womeno bribe them into criminal intercours. These women afterwards returned o us those articles, that after the mutilations, were scarcely worth preserving The plantation, of one hundred and ixty negroes, was some distance from he house, and to this place successive parties of fifty at a time resorted for three long days and nights, the husbands and fathers being fired at and compelled to fly to the woods.

Now commenced senes of licentiousness, brutality, and ravishment, that have scarcely had a equal in the ages of heathen barbarity I conversed with aged men and woma, who were witnesses of those infamous acts of Sherman's unbridled soldiery, and several of them, from the rud treatment they had received, were confined to their beds for weeks afterwards. The time will come when the judgment of Heaven will await these libidinous, beastly barbarians. During this time, the fourth party, who, I was informed by others, we had the most reasen to dread, had made their appearance. They came, as they said, in the name of the great Gen. Sherman, who was next to God Almighty. They came to burn and lay in ashes all that was left. They had burned bridges and depots, cotton-gins, mills, barns and stables. They swore they would make the d——d rebel women pound their corn with rocks, and eat their raw meal without cooking: they succeeded in thousands of instances. I walked out at night, and the innumerable fires that were burning as far as the eye could reach, in hundreds of places, illuminated the whole heavens, and testified to the vindictive barbarity of the foe. I presume they had orders not to burn occupied houses but they strove all in their power to compel families to fly from their houses, that they might afterwards burn them. The neighborhood was filled with refugees, who had been compelled to fly from their plantations on the sea-board. As soon as they had fled, the torch was applied, and for hundreds of miles those elegant mansions, once the ornament and pride of our Island country, were burned to the ground.

All manner of expedients were now adopted to make the residents leave their homes for the second time. I heard them saying, "This is too large a house to be left standing, we must contrive to burn it." Canisters of powder were placed all around the house, and an expedient resorted to that promised almost certain success. The house was to be burned down by firing the out-buildings. These were so near each other that the firing of the one would lead to the destruction of all. I had already succeeded in having a few bales of cotton rolled out of the building, and hoped, if they had to be burned, the rest would also be rolled out, which could have been done in ten minutes, by several hundred men who were looking on, gloating over the prospect of another elegant mansion in South Carolina being laid in ashes. The torch was applied, and soon the large store house was on fire; this communicated to several other buildings in the vicinity, which one by one were burned to the ground. At length the fire reached the smoke house, where they had already carried off the bacon of 250 hogs; this was burnt, ard the fire was now rapidly approaching the kitchen, which was so near the dwelling house, that should the former burn, the destruction of the large and noble edifice would be inevitable.

A captain of the United States service—a native of England—whose name I would like to mention here, if I did not fear to bring down upon him the censure of the abolitionists, as a friend to the rebels—mounted the roof, and the wet blankets we sent up to him, prevented the now smoking roof from bursting into flames. I called for help to assist us in procuring water from a deep well; a young lieutenant stepped up, condemned the infamous conduct of the burners, and called on his company for aid; a portion of them came cheerfully to our assistance: the wind seemed almost by a miracle to subside; the house was saved, and the trembling females thanked God for their deliverance. All this time, about 100 mounted men were looking on, refusing to raise a hand to help us; laughing at the idea that no efforts of ours could save the house from the flames.

Mr. Hutter, allow me to ask you who are the most criminal? the men who are rejoicing that a house was to be burned, and women and children be deprived of a shelter and a home, and driven into the woods, or he who slanders an aged clergyman of his own Church, and would bring down upon him the odium of all good men, when he had it fully in his power to ascertain that the whole invention was an infamous slander, concocted by the mean, the worthless, and the malicious, for the purpose of getting office and money?

My trials, however, were not yet over. I had already suffered much in a pecuniary point of view. I had been collecting a library on Natural History during a long life. The most valuable of these books had been presented by various Societies in England, France, Germany, Russia, &c., who had honored me with membership, and they or the authors presented me with these works which had never been for sale, and could not be purchased. My herbarium, the labor of myself and the ladies of my house for many years, was also among these books. I had left them as a legacy to the library of the Newbury College, and concluded to send them at once. They were detained in Columbia, and there the torch was applied, and all were burned. The stealing and burning of books appeared to be one of the programmes on which the army acted. I had assisted in laying the foundation and dedicating the Lutheran Church at Columbia, and there, near its walls, had recently been laid the remains of one who was dearer to me than life itself. To set that brick church on fire from below was impossible. The building stood by itself on a square but little built up. One of Sherman's burners was sent up to the roof. He was seen applying the torch to the cupola. The church was burned to the ground, and the grave of my loved one desecrated. The story circulated that the citizens had set their own city on fire, is utterly untrue, and only reflects dishonor on those who vilely perpetrated it. General Sherman had his army under control. The burning was by his orders, and ceased when he gave the command.

I was now doomed to experience in person the effects of avarice and barbarous cruelty. These robbers had been informed in the neighborhood that the family which I was protecting had buried $100,000 in gold and silver. They first demanded my watch, which I had effectually secured from their grasp. They then asked me where the money had been hid. I told them I knew nothing about it, and did not believe that there was a thousand dollars worth in all—and what there was had been carried off by the owner, Col. Cash. All this was literally true. They then concluded to try an experiment on me which had proved so successful in hundreds of other instances. Coolly and deliberately they prepared to inflict torture on a defenseless, gray-headed old man. They carried me behind a stable, and once again demanded where the money was buried, or "I should be sent to hell in five minutes." They cocked their pistols and held them to my head. I told them to fire away. One of them, a square-built, broad-faced, large-mouthed clumsy Lieutenant, who had the face of a demon, and who did not utter five words without an awful blasphemy, now kicked me in the stomach, until I fell breathless and prostrate. As soon as I was able, I rose again. He once more asked me where the silver was. I answered as before, I do not know." With his heavy, elephant foot, he now kicked me on my back until I fell again. Once more I arose, and he put the same question to me. I was nearly breathless, but answered as before. Thus was I either kicked or knocked down seven or eight times. I then told him it was perfectly useless for him to continue his threats or his blows. He might shoot me if he chose. I was ready and would not budge an inch—but requested him not to bruise and batter an unarmed, defenseless old man. "Now," said he, "I will try a new plan. How would you like to have both arms cut off?" He did not wait for an answer, but, with his heavy sheathed sword, struck me on my left arm, near the shoulder. I heard it crack; it hung powerless by my side, and I supposed it was broken. He then repeated the blow on the other arm. The pain was excruciating, and it was several days before I could carve my food or take my arm out of a sling—and it was black and blue for weeks. (I refer to Dr. Kollock, of Cheraw.) At that moment the ladies, headed by my daughter, who had only then been made aware of the brutality being practiced upon me, rushed from the house, and came flying to the rescue. "You dare not murder my father," said my child; "he has been a minister in the same church for fifty years, and God has always protected and will protect him." Do you believe in a God, Miss?" said one of the brutal wretches; "I don't believe in a God, a heaven or hell." Carry me," said I, "to your General sherman, who was at Cheraw, from whom, I was informed, no redress could be obtained, but to a general in the neighborhood, said to be a religious man. Our horses and carriages had all been taken away, and I was too much bruised to be able to walk. The other young officers came crowding around me, very officiously, telling me that they would represent the case to the General, and that they would have him shot by ten o'clock next morning. I saw the winks and glances that were interchanged between them. Every one gave a different name to the officers. The brute remained unpunished, as I saw him on the day following, as insolent and as profane as he had been on the preceding day.

As yet no punishment had fallen on the brutal hyena, and I strove to nurse my bruised body and heal my wounds, and forget the insults and injuries of the past. A few weeks after this I was sent for to perform a parochial duty, at Mars Bluff, some twenty miles distant. Arriving at Florence, in the vicinity, I was met by a crowd of young men connected with the militia. They were excited to the highest pitch of rage, and thirsted for revenge. They believed that among the prisoners that had just arrived on the railroad car, on their way to Sumpter, were the very men who committed such horrible outrages in the neighborhood. Many of their houses had been laid in ashes. They had been robbed of every means of support. Their horses had been seized; their cattle and hogs bayoneted; their mothers and sisters had been insulted, and robbed of their watches, ear and wedding rings. Some of their parents had been murdered in cold blood. The aged pastor, to whose voice they had so often listened, had been kicked and knocked down by repeated blows, and his hoary head had been dragged about in the sand. They entreated me to examine the prisoners and see whether I could identify the men that had inflicted such barbarities on me. I told them I would do so provided they would remain where they were and not follow me. The prisoners saw me at a distance—held down their guilty heads, and trembled like aspen leaves. All cruel men are cowards. One of my arms was still in a sling. With the other I raised some of their hats. They all begged for mercy. I said to them, "The other day you were tigers—you are sheep now." But a hideous object soon arrested my attention. *There sat my brutal enemy*—the vulgar, swaggering lieutenant, who had rode up to the steps of the house, insulted the ladies, and beaten me most unmercifully. I approached him slowly, and, in a whisper asked him, "Do you know me, sir—the old man whose pockets you first searched, to see whether he might not have a penknife to defend himself, and then kicked and knocked him down with your fist and heavy scabbard?" He presented the picture of an arrant coward, and in a trembling voice, implored me to have mercy: "Don't let me be shot; have pity! Old man, beg for me! I won't do it again! For God's sake, save me! Oh, God, help me!" "Did you not tell my daughter there was no God? Why call on him now?" "Oh, I have changed my mind; I believe in a God now." I turned and saw the flushed and indignant crowd approaching. "What are they going to do with me?" said he. "Do you hear that sound, click, click?" "Yes," said he, "they are cocking their pistols." "True," said I; "and if I raise a finger you will have a dozen bullets through your brain." "Then I will go to hell; don't let them kill me. Oh! Lord, have mercy!" "Speak low," said I, "and don't open your lips." The men advanced. Already one had pulled me by the coat. "Show us the men." I gave no clew by which the guilty could be identified. I walked slowly through the car, sprang into the waiting carriage, and drove off.

Rev. E. W. Hutter, this is the way in which I have "gloated over the barbarities inflicted on the prisoners." This is the man whom you have wantonly and cruelly traduced. I defy you or any one else to produce a single instance to the contrary in my whole conduct, from the beginning to the close of the war.

I claim, as an act of justice, that you send me *the name* of your author, whom you call one of the most eminent citizens in Charleston—a native and life-long resident of that city, whom you have given as authority for the slanders which you have perpetrated against me. I defy you to produce the name of a single "eminent citizen" who will dare, in the face of this community, to make the assertion which you have in such a cowardly and unchristian manner published to the world. When that name shall be ferreted out, I will venture to predict that this "eminent citizen of Charleston—a native and life-long resident," will be proved to be an unprincipled, time-serving demagogue—a spy, a political turncoat, a defamer of the reputation of others, to obtain notoriety, power and money—not many degrees removed from a drunkard— a man without credit or character, and who never had either.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that I have not sought this controversy, and only defend myself when grossly and unprovokedly traduced. It should be remembered that we are here writing under surveillance, and are at the ten- time may come when men can speak freely. Under present circumstances, it is but a contemptible, cowardly act to drag men into a discussion where the freedom of the pen is restricted to one party, and given with unbridled license to another.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN BACHMAN.

Charleston, Sept. 14, 1865.

ST. TAMMANY.

Although the press have at present a good deal to say in relation to the order of St. Tammany, yet it may not be so generally known who Tammany was, or how he became popularly canonized as a saint and adopted as tutelary genius of one branch of the Democratic party. By some he is supposed to have been a Jesuit priest; others, though attributing to him an Indian origin, have no distinct idea in the matter; while again there are those who regard him as entirely a myth.

Tammany, or Tamminund, however, was a veritable personage—a chief of the Delaware nation—living probably in middle of the seventeenth century. He resided in the country which is now Delaware until he was of age, when he moved beyond the Alleghenies, and settled on the banks of the Ohio. He became a chief sachem of his tribe, and being always a fast friend of the whites, often restrained his warriors from deeds of violence. His rule was always discreet, and he endeavored to induce his followers to cultivate agriculture and the arts of peace rather than those of war.—When he became old he called a council with a view to have a successor appointed; after which the residue of his life was spent in retirement; and tradition relates that "young and old repaired to his wigwam to hear him discourse wisdom." His great motto was, "United in peace for happiness, in war for defence." When and by whom he was first styled *saint*, or by what chance he was chosen to be the patron of the Democracy, does not appear.

CONFISCATION.

Can any good come out of Nazareth? Yes, occasionally. We find the following in the Philadelphia *North American* of Monday. It is only what Democrats have been saying and urging for months past. When coming from Democrats, however, it was "disloyal" and "Copperhead doctrine." It was the truth, nevertheless. It is now uttered by a Republican chieftain. Still it is the truth—always the truth, even if uttered by Satanic lips. We quote:

"Confiscation would be a source of endless trouble, as it has been in every country where it has ever been tried. Outrages of every kind and description would result from it, distracting the whole South for many years to come. In addition to this, the constitutional restriction would prevent the formation of any good title to lands sold under a confiscation act, and the consequent litigation would operate to prevent any improvement of the condition of the South for years to come."

A WIDOW'S CONSOLATION.—The Memphis (Tenn.) *Argus* tells of how a widow was consoled for the loss of husband No. 2 by husband No. 1 "turning up again." It seems that a fair young creature had been married but a few years when the war broke out, and her husband enlisted in the Confederate army. After being absent two years news arrived that he had been killed. After wearing the widow's weeds a short time she began to look around for consolation, and found it in a second love, and was married. After enjoying her happiness a few weeks husband No. 2 got killed. She again donned the weeds and mourned a second bereavement. A short time ago, having thrown off her mourning, after wearing it twelve months, she became gay and happy again, and began to look around for No. 3, when, to her great astonishment, husband No. 1 came back from the wars, and the twice bereaved fair one was enfolded in the embrace of her first love, her long lost lord, whom she had mourned as dead. She was consoled.

GEN. BANKS CAN'T TAKE THE OATH.—By a law of Congress, before any member can take his seat, he must swear that he has never, "directly nor indirectly, given aid or comfort to the enemies of the Union." Now how can Gen. Banks, (if elected,) get over that point? Why, the "rebs" called him their chief quartermaster—and Stonewall Jackson, when short of provisions, always started for Banks' commissary. In Texas, he fed Dick Taylor's command, and supplied them with six months' food and clothing, four wagon loads of paper collars, and other dandified military stores. Perhaps Banks can get over this thing—but how?—*N. H. Register.*

TO KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED FRUIT.—It is said that a small quantity of sassafras bark mixed with dried fruit will keep it free from worms for years. The remedy is easily obtained in many localities, and is well worthy an experiment, as it will not injure the fruit in any manner, if it does not prevent the nuisance.

A correspondent entered an office, and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his communication, when the typo replied, "I'm no pointer, I'm a setter."

A BOOZY fellow was observed the other day driving a porker up Broadway, holding on to its tail, and when asked what he was doing, replied that he was studying ge-hog-raphy.

THE skeptic thinks it very extraordinary that an ass once talked like a man. Isn't it still more extraordinary that thousands of men are continually talking like asses?

THERE are 714 female clerks in the

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....November 17, 1865.

A PORTENTOUS HOUR.

Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Franklin *Repository*, has been making a pilgrimage to the Negrophilist's Mecca and has had an hour's interview with the successor of the Abolition Mahomet. That hour's talk between Johnson and McClure, if correctly reported by the latter, gives awful portent of a coming hegira of the faithful from the offices at Washington. For the information of our readers, we quote from McClure's letter to the Franklin *Repository*, of last week:

"However reticent he (Johnson) may be on some issues, he seems to have no reserve as to the policy he conceives to be the true one to bring back the insurgent states. He discussed the position of those states and their people with great interest and occasional warmth, and with a frankness that left no doubt as to his purpose. *He holds that they were never out of the Union;* that secession, however accomplished as a fact, connot be accomplished in law; that the supreme authority of the government in those states was not overthrown by rebellion, but simply in abeyance and, of course, it logically follows his premises, that since the rebellion has ceased, the States resume their proper place in the Union and restoration is accomplished."

Now, mark you, this is just what the men who control the so-called "Republican" party most emphatically deny.—They aver that the "insurgent states" did go out of the Union and were conquered as foreign communities and must now be governed as subjugated provinces. Such is the theory announced by Thaddeus Stevens and entertained by nearly all the "Republican" leaders in Pennsylvania. Such, too, will be the view of a large portion, if not of a majority, of the "Republican" members of the next Congress. Here, then, is a great dividing principle and either the President, or the 'Republican' leaders, must basely and ignominiously surrender, one to the other, or there must be a division between them, organized, on both sides, with a determination to be successful. We quote again:

"I shall not soon forget the emphasis with which he declared that the South must come back and be a part of us and 'it must come,' he added, "with all its manhood—I don't want it to come eviscerated of its manhood.'"

"The President is clearly adverse to confiscation and that question is practically settled. Whatever might be the views of Congress, confiscation is not possible with an Executive determinedly hostile to it and with the pardoning power in his hands."

What say those magnanimous spirits who, at the late election voted for confiscation, and for the general humiliation of the Southern people, to these positions of the President? What says that wonderfully warlike exterminator of rebels, Gen. John Cessna, (who advocated confiscation so loudly during the late campaign) to these views of the man he professes to support? Will these fellows cling to the doctrine they preached but a month ago, or will they trim their sails to suit the steering of Andrew Johnson? We shall see. But, turn we to McClure, once more:

"I believe that the President will wield all his power to effect the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress during the next session. The Senate being organized, the question cannot come up there until it is brought up in order, but there will be a strong pressure to force the admission of the Southern members, by placing their names on the roll when the House meets. This Mr. McPherson will not do, and on all votes of instructions, he will call only those who are returned from States clearly entitled to representation. The law forbids him to do otherwise, and he will be faithful to it. [Honest McPherson!] The question of their admission will then agitate the House, and I fear, *make a sad breach between the President and Congress.*"

"The President will wield all his power to effect the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress, during the next session."—Can this be possible? Can it be that the President, who is exclusively the property of the "Republican" party, will be such a mar-plot as to overturn the darling scheme of that party to keep those representatives out of Congress? Does not Andrew Johnson know that if he succeeds in his effort to "effect the admission" of the Southern representatives, he will destroy the "Republican" party? And knowing this, ought he not to be ashamed thus to insist upon the restoration of the Union, at the peril of the political organization which claims him as its chattel? Just think of it! Horror of horrors! "A sad breach between the President and Congress!" How many bright hopes of men born for the special adornment of the gubernatorial chair, the Senatorial seat, or the Congressional hall, will be dashed to the ground! How many McClures and Ketchums and Cessnas will be nipped in the bud of their usefulness to the state! How many hungry "Republicans" will be barred out from the public crib and how dull and tedious will be the columns of the sensation journals, without a daily account of robberies of the Treasury and frauds upon the Government! Oh! Andy Johnson, for Shoddy's sake, never let it come to this! Yield up your restoration policy! Go in for confiscation! Help Congress to shut its doors in the face of the Southern representatives! Eviscerate the South of its manhood! Nay, give us continued disunion, rather than the destruction of the Republican party! "Take any shape but that!" But we fear the President has been beguiled by the "copperheads," for McClure tells us,

"It would be foolish to disguise the fact that the President, both by word and deed, disclaims the position of a partisan Executive, and that he is not insensible to the flattering approval of his administration by the Democratic party. I do not mean pathy against them; and he will, I feel warranted in saying, *adhere to the political fortunes of the Southern States, without regard to political consequences.*"

A portentous hour, truly, for the future of the 'Republican' party, was that spent by Col. McClure in conversation with the President. Deeply as we commiserate our political adversaries upon the gloomy prospect that is before them, if our appeal to the President in their behalf, should prove in vain, we will cheerfully accept the issue. What else can we do? Surely the "loyal men of the country" would not ask us to oppose the administration at Washington! Therefore, if so be that Andrew Johnson will stubbornly refuse to yield to our entreaties, as above expressed, and will persist in demanding of Congress admission for the Southern representatives we will very likely support him, even if his policy should be the death of the "Republican" party.

HOW IT WORKS.

They have just been having a negro insurrection in Jamaica. The British government, moved by the same false philanthropy which built up a sectional party in this country and overturned the civil institutions of fifteen states, abolished the system of negro slavery which once was in vogue in that island. The result has been, idleness, crime and misery as to the emancipated blacks, and corresponding injury, distress and ruin as to the whites. The experiment of the social and political equality of the Caucasian and the African, has been fully tried in Jamaica, and the inevitable result is a war of races. The negroes have risen against the whites and have committed the most horrible massacres. This uprising is not a rebellion against the British government; *it is an effort to destroy the white inhabitants of Jamaica.* It is not an attempt at revolution, conducted on civilized principles, but a bloody butchery worthy only of the darkest regions of barbarous Dahomey, or the farthest wilds of blackest Ethiopia. But it is only the outcropping of the eternal principle implanted by the Creator himself, in the very nature of his creature man. It is the great divine law, written by the finger of God, upon the face, the form, the color, and upon every distinguishing feature of the representatives of the different races, re-asserting itself, in spite of the puffed-up wisdom of human philosophy. The races were created distinct and separate for great and wise purposes, and political fanaticism, even though it urge its purposes under the garb of philanthropy, cannot thwart the will of the Almighty. Let this solemn truth give pause to every man who dreams of that Utopia in which all races, kindreds, tribes and tongues, shall be socially and politically equal. Let the news from Jamaica, showing us at the same glimpse, the irreconcilable diversity of nature between the Caucasian and the African, and the certainty that the latter, as the inferior race, must go to the wall, teach all who would do good to both races in this country, to beware how they trample under foot the plain and irreversible decree of the Creator.

THERE is a delightful scrub-race, just now, between the various aspirants for the Abolition nomination for Governor. In this county the contest is between Cessna and Jordan, but if Jordan stays on the track he will be shamefully beaten. His party are completely disgusted with the airs he assumes and intend to teach him a little good taste by flattening out his pretensions. This is truly gratifying to the Democrats. They want to see the man who vilified and abused them for years, defeated by a man whom *they* raised up to be the leader of the "Republican" party in this county! Only think of it! Fr. Jordan discarded by the party for which he did all the dirty work for years, to make way for a renegade Democrat, the best part of whose life was spent in undoing what Jordan did! Isn't it glorious! Francis had better take our advice, which is that he withdraw from the lists at once. No matter if he does wear shoulder-straps, in this case "discretion is the better part of valor."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON does not want, he says, "the South to come back eviscerated of its manhood." Some of the Southern Conventions do not relish the idea of repudiating the debt, contracted by their states, or of ratifying the Abolition amendment. But President Johnson tells them they must do those things before they can be fully restored to their former relations with the Federal Government. So, if they want to be "restored," they must swallow those Presidential doses. It strikes us that if those pills are not strong enough physic to 'eviscerate them of their manhood,' their entrails must be made of iron.

HON. JACOB COLLAMER, U. S. Senator from Vermont, died a few days ago. He was an able practical statesman and the body of which he was so long a member, will greatly miss his emi-

EXECUTION OF CAPT. WERZE.

On Friday last, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, Capt. Henry Werze, late commander of the Andersonville prison, was launched into eternity, having been condemned to death by a "military commission." He died, protesting his innocence, and let it be recorded of this unhappy, friendless fellow creature, that he died like a man. The South has now given a "scape-goat for its sins." Would it not be well for some of our Northern advocates of justice and the conditions of civilized life, to have a "military commission" try the scoundrels who burned churches, stripped women, and robbed and murdered non-combatants in the South? (vide Dr. Bachman's letter). We append the following account of the final scene, in the execution of Werze:

After the reading of the order was finished, he stood up with remarkable calmness, and a placid expression of countenance.

Major Russell asked him wheather he had anything to say before the drop fell. He replied very unconcernedly:

"I have nothing to say to the public, and to you, Major, I will say I die innocent. I have but once to die, and my hope is in the future."

Major Russell then asked him if he forgave him for the part he took in the matter. He answered:

"I do: I know, as an officer, you have to act according to orders."

The reverend gentlemen continued their words of consolation as the noose was put around his neck by the hangman.

He maintained the most stolid indifference, and smiled as the black cap was drawn over his head, and maintained the erect posture without flinching a moment, until the fatal signal was given, and the drop fell. The whole affair was very brief, and passed off more promptly than any of the many previous executions here.

Mr. Schade says he was called upon by several persons last night, as was also Father Boyle, who communicated information, purporting to come from a member of the Cabinet, to the effect that if they would acknowledge that Jeff. Davis was connected with the atrocities at Andersonville, his sentence should be commuted. Although Mr. Schade did not place full confidence in these reports, he considered his duty to relate them to the prisoner, at his last conference with him. Capt. Werze, in reply, said, "Mr. Schade, you know I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville, and if I knew he had I would not become a traitor against him or anybody else to save my life."

The following letter was written by Werze before mounting the gallows:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON, Nov. 10. '65.

Mr. Schade, Dear Sir:—It is no doubt the last time that I address myself to you. What I have said to you often and often, I repeat, accept my thanks for all you have done for me. May God reward you, I cannot. Still I have something more to ask of you, and I am confident you will not refuse to receive my dying request.

Please help my poor family. My dear wife and children. War, cruel war, has swept everything from me, and to-day my wife and children are beggars. My life is demanded as an atonement, and I am willing to give it, and I hope after a while I will be judged differently from what I am now. If any one ought to come to the relief of my family it is the people of the South, for whose sakes I have sacrificed all. I know you will excuse me for troubling you again. Farewell, dear sir; may God bless you.

Yours, thankfully, H. WERZE.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING of the mixed spirits which compose the present opposition to the Democracy, is called for next Tuesday evening, at the Court House. What these fellows have to congratulate themselves upon, we don't know. They said Negro Suffrage wasn't an issue in the late canvass.—They refused to endorse President Johnson's policy in its entirety and recommended confiscation, which the President opposes. Are their rejoicings to be over the defeat of President Johnson's policy and the "rebuke" they administered to his anti-confiscation notions? Mayhap they mean to glorify over the frauds lately committed by their party in Philadelphia, or, perhaps, what is more likely, they intend to jollify over the prospective wiping-out of that old hack of theirs, Col. Francis Jordan, whose aspirations for gubernatorial honors, are about to have the breath knocked out of them by that great patriot and blood-stained hero of the late war, Gen. John Cessna! But, *nous verrons.*

THE State elections held last week, are "considerably mixed" in result. The Democrats lost New Jersey, the only Northern state held by them during the war, their candidate for Governor being beaten about 2,500 votes. To balance this, the Abolitionists lost Louisiana, a state under their control ever since the capture of New Orleans; Democratic majority too large to be counted. New York went for the Johnson ticket nominated by the Weed men, by 25,000, the Democratic Johnson ticket not having quite so much "shoddy" in it. But, then, Wisconsin defeated Negro Suffrage and the Abolition majority of 20,000 last year, is cut down to about 5,000. In Maryland about one fourth of the vote of the state was cast, the Registry law excluding two thirds of the voters. Baltimore city cast 5,000 votes out of a voting population of 30,000. Of course, under such circumstances, Abolitionism triumphed. The Democrats carried New Haven, Conn., Detroit, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis-

THE RIGHT PLAN.

The Fulton *Democt*, of last week, makes some excellent suggestions in regard to the proper mode of organizing, for the next campaign. We are glad to find the organ of the gallant Democracy of Fulton so fully alive to the necessity of a thorough drill of the party forces. Let Bedford and her daughter Fulton trim their lamps and keep them burning no matter what may be the course of the "foolish virgins." We quote a part of the *Democrat's* suggestions:

But without further descanting upon the importance of success to the Democratic party next year, we would, at present, simply make the following suggestions: Let us this winter, organize a Democratic club in every township. Let the clubs meet every week—not always necessarily, in the same place, but in various parts of the township, so that all may be accommodated. Whenever possible get the best speakers the county can afford, be procured to address the club; but, as it will be impossible that speakers should be present every night, in lieu thereof, let the speeches of distinguished men that will from time to time appear in the newspapers, or be distributed by Congressmen, or the State Committee, be read.

By adopting some such course as this, good, wholesome Democratic doctrine will be disseminated into every nook and corner of the country; many will be aroused from that ill-boding indifference that seems to have possessed the masses; a pleasant and profitable winter will be passed; and we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty. Our party will then be united and aroused for the canvass that will be opened out early next season.—If the other counties of the State do likewise, as we trust they will, a spirit of such invincible power will be evoked, that we cannot but triumph.

HOW NEGRO TROOPS GOT THEIR REPUTATION.—Let those subsidized white men and ruckling demagogues, (says the Patriot & Union) who to-day, (14th,) by word and act, are endeavoring to bolster up a factitious military record for the negroes, who have been brought to Harrisburg to guzzle and gorge, with the arms and in the uniform of the Government, (many of which have been bought or borrowed for the occasion carefully ponder the following. Gen. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., the Iowa soldier's candidate for Governor, at the late election, in a speech delivered before the election, after describing the capture of a rebel battery at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, by his own men, said:

"What was the indignation of my men when they saw in the printed letters of these correspondents a glowing account of the bravery of the colored troops in storming this battery, and ignoring the very existence of my regiment, who really captured it, by not even mentioning its presence there. But this indignation was still further increased when, by some one's orders, these very guns were sent up to St. Louis and exhibited there at a soldier's fair, with certain battle-flags, as trophies of the bravery of certain colored troops, who were said to have stormed and taken them at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, when in fact there were no battle-flags there, and the whole work of taking the guns was done by my own regiment which was not even mentioned."

IT is now said that the Federal Army numbers 186,000 men, of all arms. What is the meaning of this immense standing army? The forces hostile to the government laid down their arms six months ago, and we are ostensibly at peace with the whole world. It seems as though the Chicago platform, in asserting our four years of war to have been a failure, is not so far wrong after all; for, it is acknowledged by our political opponents that the Union has not been restored, and the very fact that a standing army of 180,000 men is required to keep the peace, itself proves that the war, though successful in breaking the military power of the South, has failed to settle the troubles of the country. Thus is the Democratic doctrine verified.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR EXCLUDED AS A VOTER.—Recently there was a local election in St. Louis (Mo.,) when

"Frank Blair refused to take the elector's oath prescribed by the new State Constitution, in consequence of which his vote was rejected. He would take an oath of allegiance or oath of loyalty, but the constitutional oath he would not take. He has brought suit against the Judges of Election for $10,000 damages for rejecting his vote, with the view, he says, of testing the matter for the courts."

Thus it will be seen that one of the most gallant generals under Sherman, who did the great successful fighting of the war, cannot vote because of the wretched test oath in Missouri!

President's Views on Organizing the House---Proclamation of the end of Rebellion.

I can say that the President endorses the statement of Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, concerning his (the President's) views as to the admission of Southern representatives to Congress. The President holds that the mass of them can take part in the organization of the House. I need not repeat the usual arguments in this behalf, which he fully agrees to.

A proclamation may shortly be expected from the President declaring the insurrection or rebellion in the South is at an end.

It may be remarked concerning Werze, that his sentence could not be legally commuted. It astonishes many clear and fair minded men who were present at the trial or have read the full re-

LITERARY.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The December number of this favorite magazine is an excellent one. The leading steel engraving, in illustration of the text,

"Children's children are the crown of old men,
And the glory of children are their fathers;"

is one that will go home to many hearts. The engraved title-page is truly beautiful—it is a gem of art. It represents the Past and Future—while around,

"The little birds sing East, and the little birds sing West,"

to use a well-known line from Mrs. Browning's beautiful "Rhyme of the Duchess May." The Double Colored Steel Fashion Plate for this number will be pronounced by the ladies "superb," or else we are very greatly mistaken. Then there are engravings of the new fashions in jackets, cloaks, embroidery, coiffures, bonnets, &c. The literary matter is excellent as usual. Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.60; 8 copies (and one *gratis*) $16. *Now is the time to get up clubs for* 1866. Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are offered as Premiums in certain cases.* The Prospectus of this magazine for next year embodies a splendid list of contributors. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The principal engraving, "Papa, Papa," is one of great beauty. For many years "Peterson's Magazine" has had a very large circulation. In 1866 it will be greatly improved: the reading matter will be increased, and each number will contain a double-size steel fashion plate, elegantly colored, with from four to six figures. The terms will remain two dollars a year to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper, viz: five copies for $8.00, eight copies for $12.00, or fourteen copies for $20.00. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get clubs. Address, postpaid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

WE will give the *Patriot & Union* another notice. It is a spicy and well conducted little daily and being published at the capital of the State, is the central organ of the Democracy. It should be liberally sustained. We said this substantially, some weeks ago, but the *Patriot & Union* credited our notice to the Ashland *Advocate*. We have thus "tried it again," just to see who will get credit for our thunder next time.

"SATURDAY NIGHT" is the title of a new literary weekly just started in Philadelphia, by Davis and Elverson. It is a decided improvement on the "flash" weeklies that have so long disgraced the list of *soi disant* literary hebdomadals. It is spicy and full of spirit and, therefore, cannot fail to become popular.

[For the Bedford Gazette.]

AN INQUIRY.

MR. EDITOR:—Some anxiety exists in this community with regard to the where-abouts, or fate, of "Alexus," who flourished once and *only* once, over that cognomen, in the columns of the "Inquirer." Has the "valiant soldier" fled from the sword of "*Justice?*" Was he injured whilst seeing after "skedaddlers," on the 10th ultimo? Have his tender sympathies for 'Sambo' led him to take a journey to the "Freedmen's Bureau," or the cotton fields and rice swamps of the sunny South? Is the rising genius "studying syllogisms" with the "Professor at Rainsburg?" Or has he taken a professorship in the "Republican" Gymnasium, to have the general oversight of all kinds of *turning and twisting*? In short, any information relative to the where-abouts, or fate of "Alexus," furnished through the columns of the GAZETTE, or *Inquirer*, will be gratefully received by his sympathizing friends in Cumberland Valley.

PHILANTHROPIST.

The Outbreak in Jamaica.

It seems difficult, from the tenor of the advices from Jamaica, to ascertain any justifiable cause for the melancholy disturbances which have taken place in that island. There was no apparent reason for the outbreak; no grievances to complain of, and the Government against which it is said that an insurrection exists is that of the people who have taken up arms. In Jamaica whites and blacks enjoy equal rights, and the officers are of both colors. The dispute commenced in some difficulties between sailors belonging to the British Navy and the local police. The rioters seem, however, to have taken umbrage against the police, which has suffered terribly. As usual, when mobs rule, the insanity increases with opposition, and the affair takes a different aspect at the conclusion from what it had in the beginning, turning its fury against fresh objects. FRANKLIN says, "Poor Richard's Almanac," "a mob's a monster—all arms and no brains."—*Phil. Inquirer.*

The Connecticut Election.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation announcing the official result of the vote of the first Monday of October on the adoption of the Constitutional amendment conferring upon the negroes of Connecticut the right of suffrage. The vote by counties is as follows:—

Hartford county.	5,537	6,856
New Haven county.	5,960	7,473
New London county.	3,333	3,517
Fairfield county.	3,857	6,046
Windham county.	2,219	1,478
Litchfield county.	2,815	3,967
Middlesex county.	1,928	2,469
Toland county.	1,568	1,683
Total	27,568	33,489

Total vote, 60,706. Majority against the Amendment, 6272.

GENERAL indignation is felt in government and diplomatic circles, at the wanton attack of Spain upon Chili.—The Spanish blockading squadron consists of seven frigates. The greatest unanimity of feeling prevails among

A Few Plain Facts.

An exchange shows, in the following tables of prices, the "*advantage*" of the present condition of things as compared with what it was prior to the war. In 1860 you could go to the store and buy a bill of goods, and the storekeeper would make out your account as follows:

1 piece of muslin, 32 yards, @ 12½c	$4 00
6 lbs. coffee @ 12½c.	.75
24 yds. calico @ 10c.	2 40
1 lb pepper @ 10c.	.10
10 lbs. sugar @ 8c.	.80
5 yds. Canton flannel @ 15c.	.75
1 silk handkerchief.	1 00
Total.	$9 80

In 1865 you make another purchase, and buy the same quantities and qualities of goods at the same store, and the storekeeper makes out another bill, as follows:

1 piece of muslin, 32 yds. @ 60c.	$19 20
6 lbs. coffee @ 50c.	3 00
24 yds calico @ 35c.	8 40
1 lb pepper @ 75c.	75
10 lbs. sugar @ 20c.	2 00
5 yds. Canton flannel @ 75c.	3 75
1 silk handkerchief.	3 00
Total.	$40 10
Deduct bill of 1860.	9 80
Difference.	$30 30

This difference of $30.30 you have now to pay the bond-holders, assessors and collectors for carrying on the civil war to make *the negro your equal*—for that is what is claimed by the radical Abolitionists who have been ruling the country for the last four years. In 1860, ten days work of a laboring man at $1 per day, would foot the bill; in 1865, it will require twenty days work, at $2 per day (which very few laboring men get) to pay for the same bill of goods. In 1860, the farmer could come to town and pay his bill of goods with two barrels of flour; in 1865, notwithstanding the high price flour commands, it will take *four* barrels to pay the same bill.

The above presents a plain statement of facts which are brought home to every householder in the community, and especially every laboring man who has to provide for himself and his family by his daily toil and industry, and this state of things will continue just so long as the govermental policy of the last few years is continued. If the masses want a change, they will have to dispense with the services of their present rulers. There is no hope for the country but in a speedy return to the old Democratic policy of former years.—*Pottsville Standard.*

The Test Oath for Members of Congress.

Frequent allusion is made, in connection with the question of reconstruction, to the test oath of office enacted by the Congress of 1862 to be administered in the cases specified. As it will no doubt be prominent in the debates to which the assembling of Congress is expected to give rise, we copy it hereunder. It is as follows:

CHAPTER CXXVIII.—An act to prescribe an Oath of Office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A, B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought or accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or Constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God;" which said oath so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, House of Congress, or department to which the said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offense, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

Senator Sumner---The South and Reconstruction---Wisconsin Against Negro Suffrage; The President's Interview with North Carolinians; Holden Claims Election, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, acts as if he were master of the situation. He is constantly sending on here messages and directions to men in position as to what shall be done. Negro suffrage is in his budget.

The course of some Southern States in refusing to adopt the President's policy in regard to the rebel debt, and the constitutional amendment, has greatly embarrassed him and impaired his influence in relation to the immediate recognition of Congressmen in the South in time things may get better—much depends on the South itself.

A telegram from a distinguished source states, that the majority against negro suffrage in Wisconsin, is six or eight thousand.

A dispatch from Governor Holden, of a date as late as any in the papers, expresses the opinion that he is elected Governor of North Carolina.—The western counties cannot be heard from for some days.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Veteran Reserve Corps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It has been ascertained that 85 per cent, of the 640 officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been wounded in battle, some of them as many as seven times. Five per cent became disabled from other causes, and ten per cent from disease contracted in the line of duty. Ninety-one underwent amputation. There were eight resections of the arm and sixteen lost an eye. There is a probability that this corps will be made permanent by the ensuing Congress.

U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Savannah Republican, from Columbia on the 1st, says that Ex-Gov. J. L. Manning has been elected United States Senator for the term ending 1867, and the Hon. B. F. Dunkin has been elected Chief Justice, to fill the vacancy

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

Particulars of the Outbreak at Morant Bay---Devastation and Slaughter by the Mob---Horrible Outrage on the Slain---Probable Final Suppression of the Insurrection.

Late Central American papers contain accounts of the progress of the Jamaica insurrection up to the 19th ult. The fury of the blacks seems to have reached its culminating point on the 11th, when a mob of some four or five hundred of them assembled at Morant Bay, and supplied themselves by force with arms and ammunition from the police station of the town. They attacked the court-house, whither the local authorities had betaken themselves for safety, and had gathered a few of the citizens. An assault ensued, which was unsuccessful until the assailants fired the building and the inmates were forced out by the flames. They were all seized by the rioters and slaughtered and their corpses outraged in every way that the devilish ingenuity of the mob could devise. Some were disemboweled; others beheaded; arms and legs were torn off; tongues and eyes plucked out. In some instances these things were done before death. Fourteen whites are known to have been killed—among them some of the most influential and esteemed residents of the town, and twenty-five, including one woman, severely wounded. The local military force was called out, and a number of the leaders of the mob had been caught and tried by court-martial. Over one hundred blacks are said to have been executed. No fears were entertained of a fresh outbreak.

The following places had been burned by the mob:

The town of Manchioneal, Mulatto River, Elmwood, Rose Cottage, Fair Prospect, Boston, Castle Fairy Hill, and Dean's Valley.

The Admission of Southern Congressmen---No Summary Action Against Them---Modification of the Internal Revenue Law---Property Restored in Maryland and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—I hear in several Republican quarters that in reference to the admission of Southern Congressmen, there are plenty of members elect of the dominant party who intend that there shall be no summary action against them. There must be examination and consideration of the subject. If need be, there will be, it is said, an organization of Republican members in aid of the President's policy, which may bring men into the field for the offices of the Senate, and candidates are already mentioned.

Reports as to what Secretary McCulloch may recommend concerning the internal revenue law are premature. The report of the Commissioners appointed in conformity with a resolution of Congress to examine into the tax subject, will be awaited with anxious interest. In high Congressional quarters, learned on the subject, I have heard decided objection made to that feature of the law which taxes a person who uses in business a hundred thousand dollars so as that it yields ten thousand profit, double what would be the tax upon a like sum that would yield five thousand when invested in securities. In the same quarter objection is urged against that feature of the law which increases the rate per cent. It is thought that a uniform rate per cent, should be fixed and paid upon incomes, whether large or small.

The Freedmen's Bureau, by order of the President, has returned a large number of estates to their original owners, among them the property of T. W. Gough, of St. Mary's county, Md., and Mrs. Elizabeth Southron. The most of the places restored are located in Loudoun and Fairfax counties, Va. In Alexandria, Mrs. S. G. Smith, the Misses Irwin, Miss Dangerfield, Miss A. M. Somers and Mr. John Aldridge have been reinstated in possession of their property.—*Balt. Sun.*

Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The election in this State yesterday was quiet and orderly. Wells for Governor, and Voorhees for Lieut. Governor, carried the city with overwhelming majorities. L. S. Martin, for the first congressional district, Jacob Barker, for the second, R. C. Wickliffe, for the third, all Democrats, have been elected by a large majority. The legislature will be entirely democratic.

Detroit City Election.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—An election for city officers took place yesterday. M. J. Mills, Democrat, for mayor, is elected by 900 majority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT Has given universal satisfaction during the fourteen years it has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, it has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For colds, coughs and influenza, it can't be beat. One 40 cent bottle will cure all the above, besides being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. Price 40 and 80 cents a bottle.—Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Oct 20-1m.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—A Druggist said the other day, you have no need to advertise your Porous Plasters, for every one sold certainly causes a dozen to be sold, and a dozen sells a gross, and so on. You will not be able to supply the demand soon. But we can supply a thousand yards a day.

AFFECTION OF THE SPINE CURED.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11, 1861.

Messrs. THOS. ALLCOCK & Co.—Please send with dispatch, twelve dozen Allcock's Porous Plasters. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At this moment of writing, a man applies for one, who, by entanglement in the shaft of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was for nearly a year entirely helpless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon enabled to work, and now he labors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay $5 for a single plaster if they could not be had at a lower rate. I am surprised that surgeons do not make use of these perforated plasters, to the exclusion of all others, as their flexibility and adhesiveness are greatly in advance of all other plasters with which I am acquainted; while the perforations peculiar to them rendered them greatly superior to all others for ordinary surgical uses. Knowing the Plasters to be so useful, I have no scruples that my sentiments should be known. J. W. JOHNSON, M. D.

Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines. [Oct. 20-1m

NO RECOGNITION.—The Southern people have given up all expectations of being recognized and it is equally difficult to RECOGNIZE NORTHERNERS whose heads of gray, yellow, white, brown, or red hair, have SURRENDERED THEIR COLORS under the wonder-working influence of CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which plant permanently in their stead such blacks and brown, as nature might mistake for her own. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (whose advertisements appear in the columns of THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Dorborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy; M. A. Points; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Ida Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blyster & son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. Mc-Fatty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa. Dr. F. M. Marbourg, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Segars, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Oakford & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

PUBLICATIONS—THE BEDFORD GAZETTE—Subscription, $2.00 invariably in advance; the N. Y. World; The Standard History of the War; The Democratic Almanac; The New York Observer.

PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST—T. J. Taylor.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
T. H & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
Jonathan Bowser, do
Charles Colfelt, do
John Alsip, Adm'r., Public Sale, do 18, do
Adolphus Ake, Adm'r, do do 18, do
Sheriff's Sale, do do 18, do
Adam Weaverling, Adm'r, do do 18, do
C & M Devore, do Dec. 16, do

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

KEYSTONE CLUB!

Grand Democratic Rally!

The Keystone Club of Bedford will meet at the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20th, for the purpose of hearing an address from

JAMES F. SHUNK, Esq.,

of York, Pa. The Democrats of Bedford county and all others who have the welfare of the country at heart, are respectfully invited to attend. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of the Constitution and the Union.

JOB MANN, President.

To the Democrats of Bedford County.

You are hereby respectfully requested to attend the meeting of the Keystone Club, at the Court House, on Monday evening next. The Democrats of Bedford county achieved a substantial victory at the late election, and completely squelched the howling of their opponents, that they would carry the county. Whilst the Abolitionists assemble to bury their killed and bandage their wounded let us rest to rejoice that we have again discomfited them in spite of treachery bribery and all the appliances used against us, by unscrupulous political tricksters. Come, let us have a grand, old fashioned Democratic rally!

H. F. KERR,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

COURT WEEK.—The printers always look forward with lively anticipations, to the recurrence of this season of activity in our town. Then it is that their sturdy, liberal-hearted patrons come stepping up to the "Captain's office" to settle their bills and to cheer the typos on their difficult way. Then it is, too, that they make new friends and swell their list of subscribers. Our own experience in this particular, has been peculiarly pleasant, and we are constrained just here to record a word of praise for the kind thoughtfulness of our patrons, which always enables us, at the end of court week, to think with complacency of the store accounts, paper and ink bills and debts generally (whose name is legion) which await payment, and which Saturday night will find "wiped out." Of course, there are some of whom we cannot make this "honorable mention," and for these are intended the gentle hints and broadly expressed duns, which are certainly in the long run, more disagreeable to the publishers than they seem to be to delinquent subscribers. But even these gentlemen, when they see what efforts we are maknig, and to what expense we are going, to improve their paper, will not be able to find it in their hearts to put off paying the printer. Let them remember court week and proudly enrol their names among the *cash* friends of their county paper.

BEDFORD UNDER MARTIAL LAW.—On Monday night last, a sergeant and two men belonging to the 5th Reg. Cavalry, came to this place, ostensibly for the purpose of looking after some horse-thieves, whom they alleged they were sent to arrest. Having indulged rather freely in "forty rod," they sallied forth at night, in quest of imaginary horse-thieves, "halting" almost every one they met and even firing at persons riding along the street. For a little while they had things pretty much their own way, having virtually captured the town and placed it under martial law. But directly the citizens got over their fright, the troubles of the conquerors commenced. A stratagem worthy of the inventor of the Grecian Horse, was resorted to by the wary cits. The sergeant was decoyed into a bar-room and invited to drink, and whilst thus reveling in the luxuries of the conquered town, (like Hannibal at Capua) the enemy fell upon him and he was completely demoralized and overwhelmed. The sergeant and one of the privates were lodged in jail, the other private making his escape. We hope this will be the last chapter of this kind it will be our duty to record.

"TOWN LOTS FOR SALE."—It gives us unusual pleasure to publish several advertisements under the above caption; not that we felicitate ourselves merely upon the prospect of pocketing a few "greenbacks," as pay for the advertising, but that the very fact of such an announcement being made, gives promise that our town is about to expand, to grow, to improve to spread itself, and otherwise to increase and flourish. Hurrah for 'old fogy' Bedford! The ancient town will yet do something for itself before it completes its hundredth year! Our Rip Van Winkle Borough is at last about to shake off its twenty years' slumber. The snort of the iron horse is heard in the distance, and people begin to rub their eyes and try to look ahead. Sleep forsakes the optics of its inhabitants and the eyelids of business are unsealed.

"Methought, I heard a voice cry, Sleep no more!
The Railroad does murder sleep, the innocent sleep;
Sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care,"

and that so long has sewed up enterprise in a bag! There is a good time coming! The sound of the saw and the plane shall be heard in the land. Brick yards shall spring up like forts on the Pattonsville road, during the "chicken raid," and every body who has money enough and hasn't the fear of taxes before his eyes, will soon be able to enjoy life under his "own vine and fig tree." Now is the—(we were going to say *golden*, we beg the reader's pardon) *greenback* opportunity. Let every body buy a lot, or lots, or lots of lots, and build houses, offices, store-rooms, &c., for they will all soon be needed.

WHAT IS THE REASON?—The post office at Dry Ridge, this county, is without a postmaster, the person who officiated in that capacity, having removed from that place. Some two months ago, a petition, numerously signed by citizens of the region adjacent to this office, recommending Mrs. Amelia Metzger for the position now vacant, was forwarded to the Post Office Department. Why is it that this appointment is not made? Has anybody interfered to prevent it, and must the people of Dry Ridge do without a post office, until such time as may suit the convenience of certain petty wire-workers? Let this vacancy be supplied, or let us have the reason why it is not filled.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The building lately occupied by Joseph Gondon, on the summit of Dry Ridge, in Juniata township, known as the "Hildebrandt property," was burned to the ground, on Friday night last. One thousand dollars of the loss, is covered by insurance. The property was recently purchased by Augustus Hildebrandt. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

KEYSTONE CLUB MEETING.—Our readers will please remember the meeting of the Keystone Club, at the Court House, on Monday evening next. JAMES F. SHUNK, ESQ., of York, one of the most talented young Democrats in the state, has been engaged to deliver an address upon the occasion. Democrats of Bedford county, turn out, and give Mr. Shunk a large audience.

BASE BALL.—This game which is becoming the national out-door pastime, is now being played by our town athletes with great gusto. Two clubs have been organized, styled, severally, the "Juniata" and the "Mineral Spring." A grand match is to come off, we understand, on Thanksgiving day.

IF you want all your descendants for hundreds of years to come to know when you were born, and died, your religion, politics, occupation, descent, your height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, &c., &c.; and the same of your wife and every one of your children, buy a "Family Record."

PAINTING has given us the "Heart of the Andes;" but the perfume of their Eden vales is wanting in the picture. That can only be realized here, in the perfume of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," prepared from their most fragrant flowers. Sold everywhere. 2

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Uncle Toby's" article next week.—X. Y. We publish on our outside a great portion of the letter to which you refer.—Respectfully declined: "Sweets to the sweet," "Our Railroad Pass," "Ode—Greenbacks."

MARRIED.

LEO—DULL.—On the 2d inst., at the Catholic Church, of this place, by the Rev. T. Heyden, Mr. Richard Leo, of this borough, to Miss Elizabeth Dull, of Bedford township.

GRIFFI—DEFIBAUGH.—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Jasper Griffi, of Fairfield county, Ohio, to Miss Mary Defibaugh, formerly of Bedford county, Pa.

MITTONG—HUZZARD.—On Wednesday morning last, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Bedford, by the Rev. A. R. Miller, Mr. John W. Mittong, of West Virginia, to Miss Mary Huzzard, of this place.

☞ The happy couple will please accept our thanks for a large slice of delicious cake, and our best wishes for their prosperity.

DIED.

GROVE.—On the 27th ult., in East Providence township, Emma A. Grove, aged 3 years, 10 months and three days.

DIBERT.—On the 8th inst., in Bedford township, Christopher Dibert, aged 60 years, 10 months and 1day.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS for sale by O. E. SHANNON.
Nov. 17, '65–4t*

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.
VOLUME X.

A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY.

The VISITOR will commence its tenth volume with the January number, 1866. This is the only *Day School Periodical* published at

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR!

Magazine form, beautifully illustrated. New type, new features; Readings, Music, Speeches, Dialogues, Stories, Puzzles, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c., from the very best writers.

The Visitor has the largest circulation of any Educational Journal published. Now is the time to form clubs.

The Publisher, in order to reach all parts of the country, will send the Visitor one year, FREE, to one person, (who will act as agent,) at any Post Office in the United States. Address, with five cents for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
Nov. 17, '65–3t. Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

400 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED, for which the highest price will be paid by S. & W. SHUCK,
Nov. 17, '65–5t* Bedford, Pa.

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.—All persons holding Checks, Treasury Drafts, or having claims against the Poor House of Bedford county, are requested to present them on the 5th of December, 1865, for settlement. By order of the Board of Directors. T. R. GETTYS,
Nov. 17, '65–3t Clerk.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65–tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale, his valuable farm, situated in West Providence township, containing 159 acres, about 30 acres cleared, in good cultivation, with a two story log house and a small apple orchard upon the premises. The farm is well watered. Apply to Jacob Reed, Bedford, or
N. N. KOONS,
Nov. 17, 65.–4ts* Willow Grove.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment of 1866, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the county, as follows:

For Juniata, Schellsburg borough, Harrison and Napier, on Monday, December 11.

For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, St. Clair and Union, on Tuesday, December 12.

For Southampton, Colerain, East Providence, West Providence and Bloody Run borough, on Wednesday, December 13.

For Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Liberty and Broad Top, on Thursday, December 14.

For Hopewell, Monroe, Snake Spring, Bedford township and Bedford borough, on Friday, Dec. 15.

GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
ATTEST: Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
Nov. 17, '65.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4,586.
Nov. 17, '65–1y.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT
VARIETY STORE!
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, my large stock of

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.

Also, my VARIETIES, such as

Spices of the best,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves!

No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct. 20, '65. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger*, we feel confident that there is none *better*.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine

STATIONERY,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call

☞ Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.
October 20, '65.

Fancy Stores.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!

Call at Mrs. V. B. TATE & M. E. REA'S.

The handsomest assortment of

BONNETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,

Bonnets for $3.50, worth $5.00. Ribbons for 25 cts worth 45—best 75 cts. worth $1 00.

Hats from 75 cents up.

Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices.

COLLARS, CUFFS,
NECKTIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, STOCKINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord,
Silk Buttons,
Bugle Buttons,
Jet Buttons,
Gilt Buttons,
Steel Buttons,
Velvet Ribbons and Bugle Gimp Lace.
Edging, Tetting,
French Work, Lace Veils,
Mourning Veils, Silk Tissue,
Barage.

The best make of Hoop Skirts, from 62½ cts. to $4.

CLOAK TRIMMINGS OF ALL STYLES.
Handsome Assortment of
CLOAKS,
COATS,
CIRCULARS,
AND FURS.

Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R., would inform their lady friends, that they have employed a good Mantuamaker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the NEWEST STYLE of DRESS PATTERNS always on hand. ☞ Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jesse McDonald, late of the Army of the United States, formerly of Wells township, Fulton county, or Broad Top township, Bedford county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. A. T. BLACK, Adm'r,
Nov. 10, '65—6t East Providence T'p

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
DANIEL SNYDER,
Nov. 3, '65—6t Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas G. Wright, late of St. Clair township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. EDWIN V. WRIGHT,
ALBERT WRIGHT,
Nov. 3, '65—6t Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of George Miller, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES CESSNA,
Nov. 3, '65—6t* Adm'r

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Shook, late of Bedford township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Oct. 20, '65—6t. JOHN ALDSTADT, Ad'mr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Adam Otto, late of Napier township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Oct. 20, '75.—6t. LEVI OTTO, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters testamentary to the estate of Mary Hysung, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. P. F. LEHMAN,
Oct. 20, '65.—6t. Executor.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and ADAM WEAVERLING, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 3d Monday of November, (being the 20th day,)* 1865, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand, at Bedford, on the 20th of October, in the year JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Bedford, Oct. 20, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, *on Tuesday the 21st day of November, next*, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Weisel and John Fickes, Executors of the last Will, &c., of John Weisel, late of St. Clair twp., dec'd.

The account of Thos. Fisher and Washington Miller, Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Cruise, late of Cumberland Valley twp., dec'd.

The account of Jos. Barnett, Adm'r of the Estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence twp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Walters, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of Mary Berkheimer, late of St. Clair twp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Geller and Josiah Miller, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Geo. Geller, late of Londonderry twp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph W Tate, Esq., Adm'r of the Estate of John A. Roby, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.

The account of Sam'l Bossler, Adm'r of the Estate of Mrs. Barbara Bossler, late of Middle Woodberry twp., dec'd

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq., Ex'r of the last Will, &c., of Mary M. Hause, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

The account of E. M. Alsip, Administrator of the estate of Stephen Tucker, late of Bedford, deceased.

The account of Adam Weaverlihg, administrator of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, deceased.

The account of John Mors, administrator of the estate of Jacob Conrad, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Cornelius and Isaac Devore, executors of the last will, &c., of Jacob Devore, late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Mock and Samuel A. Mock, executors of the last will, &c., of William A. Mock, late of Union township, dec'd.

The account of Henry P. Diehl administrator of the estate of John Bosen, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Oct. 20, '65–4t. O. E. SHANNON, Register.

LIST OF JURORS—Drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 20th day, 1865.

GRAND JURORS.

William Hartley, *Foreman*, A L Defibaugh, Daniel Amos, J Irvin Noble, A J Wisegarver, George Gardill, Jacob Miller of J, Nathan Robison, Casper Stroup, Simon States, David E Dibert, Josiah Shoemaker, Wm W Lamburn, James Rawlins, Jacob Fletcher, Abraham Blackburn, Thomas Steel, Wm M Pearson, George W Zimmers, Geo W Grove, Samuel W Statler, Josiah S Elder, Andrew Horn, sen, George Steel

PETIT JURORS.

Adolphus Ake, Abraham Smith, Peter Claycomb Abid Akers, John Casteel, Jr, Alexander Fletcher, John Emerick, Jared Hanks, Jeremiah Akers, Henry W Fisher, William Rodgers, Jacob Pee, Martin Heltzell, Peter M Barton, George W Horn, Leonard Bittner, Philip Felton, John Turner, Dan'l Cypher, Jonathan C Dicken, Thomas Lawhead, William J Allen, Isaac Kensinger, Henry Horn, John Hershizer, James McDonald, John G Hartley, John Castell, Barnabas B Steckman, Jacob Brubaker, Jas Sill, Isaac Grazier, Jacob C Brumbaugh, Andrew Mortimore, Wm Spealman, John C Black, Samuel R Hair, John Hillegass, Peter Dewalt, Jacob Clark, John Cavender, John B Zook, Isaac A Cuppet, Christian Felton, Baltzer Sheeley, Jacob Kauffman, William Egolf, Hugh Moore, Daniel Fletcher, John C Figart, Michael Holderbaum, Thomas Gilchriest, Samuel Bender, Archibald Perdew, Isaac E Reighart, John Pearson, Francis C Mougart, Valentine Bowser, Weaver B Cessna, Thomas Ritchey.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office at Bedford, the 7th day of September, 1865.

Oct 20 '65—tc JOHN G. FISHER, Cl'k.

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY takes this method of returning her thanks to the ladies of Bedford and of the county, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be DECEIVED, but call and examine her stock of goods just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady resident there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and also where to purchase them cheaply.

Her stock consists of a general assortment of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS,

with the addition of a fine assortment of

Cloaks, Coats,
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,
Furs, Corsets,
and Notions.

☞ All who have standing accounts, will please call and settle, as she desires to close her old books and do a cheap cash business.

Oct. 27, '65—2m E. V. MOWRY.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, and trustee for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, will sell at public outcry upon the premises,

SATURDAY, the 18th day of November, next, all the three following described farms or tracts of valuable real estate, situate in the township of West Providence, in the county aforesaid, to wit:

No. 1. Being part marked "A," in the Inquisition and proceedings in partition upon the estate of said estate of said deceased, situate and lying on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road, about 4 miles east of Bloody Run, containing about 276 acres and 64 perches about 130 acres cleared and under fence, and 20 acres thereof excellent meadow. The improvements consist of one good two and a half story stone tavern house, one two story log and frame dwelling house, with frame kitchen attached, 2 two story frame weather boarded dwelling houses, (1 with a good wash house attached,) one large stone bank barn, one good horse stable, one other stable, hay scales, blacksmith shop, wagonmaker shop, with other out-buildings and improvements upon the premises. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit upon the premises, and plenty of running water at the doors or convenient to the dwellings—which said tract is known as the late mansion property of said dec'd.

No. 2. Being part marked "B," in said Inquisition and proceedings in partition, consists of a tract of land containing 71 acres and 59 perches nett, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract well timbered. There are, also, two never-failing springs of excellent water upon the premises.

No 3. Being part marked "C," in the Inquisition and proceedings aforesaid, consists of a tract of land containing 122 and 144 perches nett, with a good two story frame dwelling house, spring house, smoke house, double log barn, and other improvements thereon erected—the same being known as the "Gallon Tract." About 70 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence, and the balance well covered with excellent white pine, white oak and other choice timber, and within 50 yards of the saw mill of Daniel Sams, Esq., and convenient to other saw mills in the neighborhood.

These farms are all of the best quality of red slate land, and titles indisputable. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known on day of sale by

ADAM WEAVERLING, Adm'r.,
and Trustee for the sale of Jacob Weaverling's Real Estate. Oct. 27, '65—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford on Saturday, the 18th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 135 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Tho's. Burket, Michael Weyant, Samuel Burket's heirs and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Croyle.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Woodberry, fronting 60 feet on the Pattonsville & Woodberry turnpike road, and extending back about 200 feet, with a two story log frame dwelling house with basement story thereon erected, adjoining lot of Samuel J. Castner, on the North, and the Methodist church on the South, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Bulger.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 85 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Philip Shriner and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Rebecca Sleek.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 55 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Shafer, Samuel Shafer, Jacob Semler and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Adams.

ALSO—One lot of ground, containing 10 acres, all cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame stable, adjoining land of Samuel Beegle; also, a lot of timber land containing 10 acres, adjoining land of Samuel Beegle's heirs and Henry P. Diehl, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Ananias Auman.

ALSO—One tract of land, containing 168 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house and back building attached to it, a bank barn and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Blackburn, William Border, Isaac Rouser and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Blackburn.

ALSO—One tract of land, called the Nelson Improvement, and a tract of land surveyed in the name of Abr'm Bridges, containing in both tracts 120 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James W. Jones, Edward Haney, William Smith and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Sarah Nelson.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 17 acres, unimproved, adjoining lands of James W. Jones, Nicodemus Wertz and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Z. Wertz.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Oct. 27, 1865.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The undersigned offers his two valuable farms for sale, situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining Wm. Chenoweth and others, about one mile from Bedford, near the turnpike, and six miles from Mount Dallas Station. The improvements on No. 1, are a

GOOD HOUSE AND A LARGE BANK BARN,

Two Wagon Sheds, two Corn Cribs, Spring House, and other out-buildings; two apple orchards with other fruit trees; a small run passes the house and barn, that a large meadow can be watered therefrom; there are 200 acres in this tract, about 150 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore, running water at house and barn.

No. 2, contains about 240 acres, the improvements are a

New FRAME HOUSE and New FRAME BANK BARN,

a young apple orchard, and an old orchard on the Lime Stone Ridge, in full bearing. There are about 150 acres cleared and the balance is well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore. For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa
REFERENCES—HON. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Bedford.
Aug. 25—tf

NEW GRIST MILL AND LIMESTONE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford township, for sale, together with 132 acres of limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burs and one pair of chopping stones of a first rate quality with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is will improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford, and the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year. The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon, of Bedford Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land known as the "Feight saw mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stables, &c., thereon erected. It is on Cove Creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustible. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

JONATHAN BOWSER.
August 11, 1865—3m

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation, balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD PA.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasona

Real Estate Sales.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber, residing in Bedford township, Bedford county, offers for sale his farm situated in the township and county aforesaid, about 5½ miles north-east of Bedford, containing 170 acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation, the remainder is well timbered. The soil is limestone gravel and very productive. The farm is well watered. The improvements consist of a good

NEW TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN and out-buildings. There is an excellent apple orchard on the premises. Terms reasonable.

Nov. 3—3m* JACOB WALTER.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, December 16, 1865,

the following valuable real estate, situated in Londonderry township, Bedford county, known as the Jacob Devore farm, containing 279½ acres, about 200 acres under cultivation, the remainder is well timbered. The soil is limestone, and there is also a vein of iron ore upon it. There is a good two story dwelling house, log barn and other out-buildings upon the premises. There are two apple orchards and a peach orchard upon it. The farm is well watered.

ALSO—At the same time will be offered for sale, a tract of warranted land, containing upwards of 80 acres, about 8 acres of which are cleared and under fence, nearly the whole being good arable land. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

CORNELIUS DEVORE,
MICHAEL DEVORE,
And other heirs of Jacob Devore, dec'd.
Oct 27, '65—4t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber Administrator of the Estate of Francis B. Corle, late of Union township, dece'd, will offer for s

Miscellaneous.

1865! 1866! 1867!

GOLD! | SILVER!

1 to 75,000!!

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS!!

OUR NEW MODE.

ONE OF OUR GOLD OR SILVER WATCHES, OR SILVER TEA SETS FOR $2, AS BELOW STATED.

Our articles consist of PIANOS, for which we will give $800 cash, if preferred.

MELODEONS,	"	150	"
SEWING MACHINES,	"	40	"
GOLD WATCHES,	"	150	"
PHOTOGR'H ALBUMS	"	20	"
" "	"	10	"
" "	"	5	"
SILVER TEA SETS,	"	40	"
" " SPOONS,	"	15	"
" TABLE "	"	18	"
" " FORKS,	"	18	"
" LADLES,	"	13	"
" WAITERS,	"	18	"
" CASTORS,	"	15	"
" PITCHERS & URNS,		20	"

And other valuable fancy Jewelry, Toilet and Work boxes, and articles.

One of our tea sets or one piece of our Gold or Silver ware is worth a bushel of the cheap dollar Jewelry!!

We have adopted the following mode of

DISTRIBUTION

by sale of 75,000 articles of value!

OUR NEW MODE!!

The articles of goods are numbered from 1 up to 75,000! 37,500 consisting of Pianos, Melodeons, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Tea and Table Sets, Solid Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, etc., etc.; and the other 37,500 articles of valuable Jewelry, Work and Toilet cases, Photograph Albums, Open face Silver Watches, and fancy articles in great variety. 75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well mixed, and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, correspondence, etc., and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to purchase the article) on the receipt of *two dollars*. For instance:—If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and a Piano, or Diamond Set or Gold Watch should be numbered 500 it will be sent to you for $2, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.

☞ *After receiving the Article, if it does not please you, you can return it, and your money SHALL BE REFUNDED.*

Twenty-five cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, correspondence, etc., on one notice.

Remember, that whatever article corresponds with the number on your notice, you can have it by paying TWO DOLLARS for it, whether it be worth $100 or $800. And it is for our interest to deal fairly, and send out our fine articles, as it gives confidence to the public, and thereby increases our sales.

TRY OUR NEW MODE!

Upon receipt of 25 cents, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send one notice.

Upon receipt of $1 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send six notices.

Upon receipt of $5 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send 40 notices, and a fine present, valued at not less than $15, as a sample of our goods.

Upon receipt of $18, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we will send 150 notices, and a SOLID SILVER WATCH, by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for our circular!

Agents allowed a large Cash Commission, by which they can make $25 weekly.

Address plainly,
REED & BROTHER,
Sale-room, 34 Liberty St. Box, 5138, New York City, N.Y.
Oct. 27, '65—3m

BEDFORD NURSERIES,

Bedford Pa.

T. M. LYNCH

Offers a full stock of fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APPRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWER TREES, Evergreen trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Sept. 8—3m.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York.

Feb. 10, '65.—1y

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the

ERIE PUMP—

certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate

Persons in need of a GOOD PUMP, will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, '65—1y.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FARQUHAR'S COLUMN!

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!

Prints,
Wool Delains,
French Morenoes,
Barathie's Coburg Cloths,
Fancy Delains and Alpacas,
Plain and Fancy Cloak Cloths,
Woolen Sack Goods of every description.
MUSLINS,
Brown and Bleached,
Domestic Ginghams, and
a general assortment of Cloths,
Casimers, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans,
and Miner's Flannels, and Sack Flannels
of all kinds, which will be sold very cheap for CASH or PRODUCE.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

COFFEE;
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
AND BLACK TEAS
OF THEBEST QUALITY;
LOVERING'S SYRUPS,
WHITE and BROWN
SUGARS,
AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF
SPICES;
AND ALL ARTICLES
USUALLY FOUND
IN A GROCERY
STORE.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

Water Proof,
Grained,
Pebbled,
Kips
and Calf BOOTS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Brogans,
Gaiters,
and Lace Boots,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LADIES'
City made (sewed and pegged)
BALMORALS,
Goat Calf and Morocco
BOOTS;
LASTING GAITERS,
and a general assortment of
CHILDREN'S and MISSES'
Balmorals.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

VARIETY DEPARTMENT.

This department in our store is filled to overflowing, and among the one thousand and one different articles that may be found is a splendid stock of

Hoods,	Collars,
Nubias,	Neck-ties,
Scarfs,	Handkerchiefs,
Gauntlets,	Ribbons,
Gloves,	Tapes,
Suspenders,	Threads,
Buttons,	Bindings,
Hosiery,	Furs,
Stationery.	

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Oongress,
Navy,
Spun,
Natural Leaf,
Baltimore Twist,
Smoking,
Fine Cut,
&c.,
with a general assortment of
CIGARS.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

100 SACKS SALT	AT CHEAP	CORNER.	
100 BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS	do	do	
100 WOOLEN HOODS	do	do	
100 yds. CLOAK CLOTH	do	do	
100 SUITS OF CLOTHING	do	do	
No. 1 and 2 MACKEREL	do	do	

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

WANTED.

1000 bushels CORN	at Farquhar's Cheap Corner.			
1000	do	OATS	do	do do
1000	do	WHEAT	do	do do
1000	do	RYE	do	do do
1000	do	BUCKWHEAT	do	do do
10,000 lbs		RAGS	do	do do

Every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at *Cheap Corner*.

When you come to town don't fail to call at

FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER

and see the great display of

WINTER GOODS.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE WAR IS OVER,

BUT

P. A. REED

still carries on the campaign against high prices!

For this purpose he has just laid in a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Come and see our splenhid assortment of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Vestings, &c.

The fair sex are respectfully invited to examine our extensive stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as All Wool Delaines,
French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloths,
Alpacas,
Cloaking Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen, call and take a look at our

Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

We also keep constantly on hand the best groceries in the market:

Coffees, Teas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Table Salt,
and Spices of all kinds.

Also, varieties of every description, the best Tobacco, Mishler's Bitters, and every thing usually kept in the Bedford stores. Give us a call, and satisfy your taste and judgment before buying.

Oct. 27, '65.

FALL.—1865.—The undersigned have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our entire stock for CASH, we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the best stock we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞ Where credit is extended, in all cases, after six months, INTEREST will be added thereto.

Sept. 29, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.—Two hundred pieces LADIES DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, " "
ALL WOOL REPS, " "
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, " "
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS.
CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., &c.,

embracing the newest and most elegant styles we have yet offered for sale in Bedford,

Sept. 29, A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHAWLS.—Waterloo, Highland *PLAID, LONG AND SQUARE BLACK WOOL and THIBET SHAWLS.*

Also, the new *ZEPHYR SHAWLS!*

Cheap at CRAMER'S.
Sept, 29.

SUNDRIES.—Extra No. 1 Mackerel and Shad—superior quality Syrups, Sugars, Tea, Tobacco, &c., &c., cheap at

Sep. 29. CRAMER'S.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Great supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of the very best quality, just opened at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 23.

CLOTHING.—Overcoats, Dress and *SACK COATS. PANTS AND VESTS.*

Also—Gents French Flannel Travelling Shirts,

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CARPETINGS.—All Wool Rag, LIST, HEMP, and VENITIAN CARPETINGS. Also 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *of extra quality*, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 29.

NEW GOODS.—A new and full supply of all kinds of fall and winter goods just received and for sale cheap at

Oct. 20, '65. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store.

NINETY Sacks of Ground Alum Salt just received and for sale cheap at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF you want a cheap hat call at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A NEW supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup N. O. and Sugar House Molasses Spices &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of French Merinoes, Coburgs, Thibet Cloths, Alpaccas Calicoes, Muslin, all wool delains &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES all sizes and prices at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A LARGE assortment of all kinds of goods as usually kept in Country stores for sale cheap at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BUCKETS, Brooms, and Tubs, just received and for sale at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
Cheap corner No 1 Anderson's Row.
Oct. 20. 1865.

LADIES' Cloaking Cloth, Shawls, Coats for sale cheap at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

Hardware, Tinware, &c.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON,

Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN-WARE,
OILS,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
BROOMS,
BRUSHES,
BASKETS,
Ropes, Twine, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL,

Pocket Books and Pipes,
The Finest
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers. Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 70 kegs of
BURDEN'S GOVERNMENT HORSE SHOES,
which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Oct. 6, '65.—3m GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER. GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co. have entered into partnership in the *STOVE,*
SHEET IRON
AND TIN
BUSINESS,

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best material and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice. We have now in store a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR, COAL AND TEN-
PLATE STOVES,
comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call. Oct.5:3m

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

BLANK CHECKS, NOTES AND RECEIPTS, and BLANK Printing of every description neatly and promptly executed at THE GAZETTE Office.

Publications.

1866. THE WORLD, An Independent Democratic Daily, Weekly & Semi-Weekly Newspaper.

After four years of civil war, forced upon the people of the United States by the violence of sectional parties, we now enter upon a new era of unity and of progress. North and South, a cordial co-operation of all honest men is needed to repair the waste of war, to establish our Peace through the triumph of sound constitutional principles in the administration of the government, and our unity by guarding all that makes Union desirable.

The great Democratic Party, whose history in the past is the history of private prosperity, of territorial extension, and of public order in America, stands now, as it has ever stood, the Party of the nation, superior to all sectional passions in its loyalty to the rights of co-equal States and to the liberties of the individual citizen. Once more its voice will be heard, once more its adherents will be rallied to its time honored standards in every city and town of the Northern and of the Southern States.

To the principles of the great Democratic Party of the Nation, THE WORLD has borne firm witness throughout the ordeal of civil war. It will now be devoted to the not less arduous task of applying those principles to the solution of the many and weighty questions—financial, social, political—which come upon us with the return of peace. Faithful to the real interests of all sections, it will be enslaved by the prejudices and blinded by the prepossessions of none.

That the principles of American Democracy should thus be uttered, with no weak or uncertain voice, here in the great metropolitan center of American enterprise and commerce, is a matter of such importance to every citizen as must recommend THE WORLD to the co-operation and support of good men in all sections of the Union.

Whatever skill can advise or enterprize accomplish will contribute to make THE WORLD what it is our resolve that it shall continue to be—*the Best Newspaper of the Day.*

Competent correspondents at every commercial and political center of both hemispheres, who are always instructed to make the freest and promptest use of the telegraph, will keep our readers fully informed of the doings and the progress of mankind in all parts of the globe.

EDITIONS.

The Daily WORLD affords a complete compendium of, and commentary upon, the news of every day.

The Semi-Weekly WORLD is a large quarto sheet same size as Daily, containing all its news, correspondence, editorials, commercial and market news, cattle market and provision reports, and a fresh and fentertaining miscellany of literature. Published Tuesday and Friday.

The Weekly WORLD, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, has now the largest circulation of any weekly journal published save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York *Argus* has justified the most liberal expenditures, which will make it unrivaled in interest and value to the farmers. Published Wednesday.

1. Its MARKET REPORTS embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton and Cambridge LIVE STOCK MARKETS; the New York COUNTRY PRODUCE and GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS; special and valuable HOP INTELLIGENCE; a department of AGRICULTURAL READING: all together composing an unrivaled handbook of current information for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, the Country Merchant, etc.

2. Its READING FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE embraces the freshest and best Stories, Poetry, Religious Reading, etc.

3. Its DIGEST OF THE NEWS is not, like most city weeklies, a mere waste-basket of the Daily; only matters of interest and importance are chosen from the Daily, while the mass of its contents are prepared especially for the Weekly.

In every post-office district there should be found some active, public-spirited Democrat, who will confer a benefit upon us, his neighbors, and the cause, by making a determined effort to form a club of four, ten, twenty, or fifty for the Weekly WORLD, at our greatly reduced rates.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TERMS.

DAILY WORLD.

One copy one year, by mail TEN DOLLARS.

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

One copy, one year FOUR DOLLARS
Four copies one year TEN DOLLARS.
Ten copies, one year TWENTY DOLLARS

WEEKLY WORLD.

One year, one copy TWO DOLLARS
Four copies, one year SEVEN DOLLARS
Ten copies, one year FIFTEEN DOLLARS
Twenty copies, one year, to one address TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
Fifty copies, one year, to one address FIVE DOLLARS

An extra copy of the Weekly edition furnished to clubs of twenty or more.

Clubs of fifty the Semi-Weekly, and for getter up of a club. Daily will be sent to

Additions may be made to clubs at any time during the year at the regular club rates.

Changes from club lists can be made by request of the person receiving the club packages. All such requests must name the edition, post-office, and state to which it has previously been sent, and inclose twenty-five cents to pay for changing to separate address.

Orders for any of the editions of THE WORLD may be sent by mail, and should inclose Post-office Money Order or Bank draft for amount (less the discount). We have no authorized traveling agents. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the senders. Orders and letters should be addressed to

THE WORLD,
Oct. 20,—65. 35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

GREAT CHANCE FOR *AGENTS.*

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT:

The Standard History of the War.

Complete in one very large Volume of over 1,000 Pages.

This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the "great conflict." It contains reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams.

Returned and disabled officers and soldiers, and energetic young men in want of profitable employment will find this a rare chance to make money. We have agents clearing $250 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant; for proof of the above send for circulars and see our terms. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO.,

Oct 20, '65—1m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,

A WEEKLY

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR

Newspaper for the family and the fireside, will enter on its

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

True to

The CHURCH, the CONSTITUTION and the UNION,

It is calculated to please both

OLD AND YOUNG.

All *new subscribers* paying us in advance for 1866 shall have their names immediately entered, and the Observer will be sent to them

UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, GRATIS!

Subscribe *soon*, as the *free paper* will commence when the name is entered.

Sample copies to any address *free.*

TERMS, $3.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
Nov. 3, '65.—4t. 37 Park Row, New York.

IN PRESS: To be published Dec. 1st.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC AND POLITICAL COMPENDIUM, FOR 1866,

Is now in press, and will be published by the undersigned, as above. It will contain, besides the usual matter of Almanacs, full and official Election Returns, a list of all officers, Federal and State, a careful Chronology, Abstracts of Laws, &c., &c., making a complete Compendium or Manual for the Politician. It is the intention to make it superior to anything of the kind heretofore published.—Having a regular publishing department in connection with our business, we shall be enabled to give this Almanac, through the trade as well as our regular customers and agents, a very wide circulation. A limited number of advertisements will be received.

The price of the Almanac will be 25 cents per copy, retail. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders, which will be filled according to the date of their reception, are respectfully solicited.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO., *Publishers,*
No. 162 Nassau street, New York.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL

PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CHECKS,
CERTIFICATES,
BLANKS,
DEEDS,
REGISTERS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,

FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All Work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.* 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Mddicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.

Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York*;

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20, '65.—1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health, and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y.

Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

Since the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense—To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

IT IS ENTIRELY VEGETABLE—PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞ Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞ Price 25 cents per bottle.

***Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y

Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, to destroy Worms is entirely Vegtable—Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE

Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poll-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle—Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞ For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, 1865—1y

Foutz's Mixture is the best Liniment for man and Beast now in use.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED
HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slaveiring, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞ For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford Pa. Aug. 11, '65—1y.

The above medicines can be had at manufacturer's prices of Johnson, Holloway & Cowden Phil'a., J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Laughton & Rushfield, Wheeling, Va.